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FIGHTING AT AACHEN SEES FOCUS SHIFTED TO THE NORTH WING

Geilenkirchen Is Taken by American 9th Army Forces After grim fighting

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—On the fourth day of the third battle for Aachen the focal point of attack shifted more to the left wing of the Americans while the right wing in the area south of Aachen still is abiding time. The first U.S. army which had fought the first two battles for Aachen without forcing the desired breakthrough has thrown into the battle in the past 24 hours strong forces near Wuerselen and Stolberg. But as soon as they left their positions the Americans encountered such mass fire from the defenders that their attacks broke before they could be developed.

In these battles the Americans for the first time experienced that they are no longer able to wage war with absolute certainty of artillery superiority on their side, but that the fighting strength of the German defense after the mobilization of all energies for military and armament purposes had grown extraordinarily in Germany.

In the hail of fire from the German batteries and anti-tank weapons the enemy yesterday again lost 45 tanks.

The left wing of the enemy in this large-scale offensive was able to gain some ground in the region north of Aachen after having sent forward wave after wave of reinforcements. The 9th army after it had been brought up from the south was able to penetrate into the German main fighting line and to capture Geilenkirchen after grim fighting.

Farther north in the southeastern tip of Holland the British troops again attacked the German bridgehead of Roermond [illegible]. Here as in all other British attacks against the forefield of the German Meuse position the British troops suffered another setback so that the northern thrust in the direction of the Rhenish industrial region did not make any headway.

The garrison of Metz engaged in defensive fight, which did not abate in severity, against the formations of the 3rd U.S. army which is attacking from the north and south. After the Americans had entered the suburb of Sablon fighting is now raging in the southern outskirts of Metz. To the northeast of the outlying German positions of Metz the left wing of Lieutenant-General Patton's army forced its way closer to the old German frontier. The villages of Waldwiese about 10 kilometers east of Merzig on the Saar and Busendorf to the west of the Nied river where severe fighting is going on at this moment are still in the forefield of the strong German fortifications in the west.

Extensive Front

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—The 12th U.S. army group of General Bradley continued its offensive today on either side of Aachen in the direction of the Rhine and the Ruhr after having received further reinforcements. This great American fighting block reaches from Vossenack at Huergenwald forest to Geilenkirchen which has been given up by the Germans. Its strength is estimated at 10 to 15 divisions (about 25,000 soldiers including strong special formations), and to this must be added 800 to 1,000 tanks which were placed at the disposal of General Hodges for a planned thrust into the Rhine. This is one of the greatest concentrations of the anti-Axis forces on the narrow front. But already in the first four days of the battle the Americans sustained grave losses.

The Germans have concentrated in some sections such great numbers of heavy batteries that a veritable barrage descended on the waves of the American infantry and tanks following in close succession. The American tank divisions on either side of Aachen have lost an average of two tanks every hour continuously by the barrage of the German anti-tank weapons.

Oil Route to Chungking Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 19.—The Anti-Axis Southeast Asia Headquarters revealed today that the United States plans to supply Chungking with oil through a pipe line from Calcutta to a point in China and that over 800 miles of this line have already been laid, according to a London report.

SOVIET UNITS READYING FOR WINTER ACTIVITIES

Lull on East Front Seen at End —35 Divisions in Budapest Sector

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—The present lull on the Eastern Front, in all the sectors except Hungary, seems to be approaching its end as the rainy autumn weather which bogged the roads and turned the vast stretches into swamps and morass has begun to give way to wintry cold. The real cold weather is setting in along the entire northern sector and the roads are solidly frozen and passable again. From the Narev River to East Prussia and up to Courland, German reconnaissance observed considerable Soviet preparations for attacks. Provided the wintry weather continues, the early beginning of the Soviet winter offensive may be expected soon.

The only sector where the lull in fighting was interrupted by new attacks was on the Isle of Oesl from which the Soviets with two divisions resumed their attacks against the Svorbe Peninsula. At the same time the Soviet forces tried to land on the eastern side of the peninsula but were thrown back by the light German naval forces and coastal defense. On the land front of the Svorbe Peninsula the German troops engaged in fierce fight against the Soviet infantry and tank formations.

Between Budapest and Miskoloz the severity of the big battle further increased. The Soviets have received considerable reinforcements and are now attacking on a broad front with about 35 divisions. The German-Hungarian defense everywhere is offering utmost resistance against an extraordinarily heavy employment of men and materials by the Soviets who are supporting the attacks by rolling air-raids. The Red Army made several breaches east of Budapest and south of Miskoloz and were able to get temporary foothold in Thra southwest of Hatvan but the break-through they were striving for was again denied them. The German-Hungarian defense front remained intact everywhere.

The new Soviet attacks in Eastern Beskides on both sides of the Dukla passroad foundered with the Red forces losing heavily.

Big Soviet Force Employed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—Red Army forces forced a breach in the 80-mile long German defense line northeast of Budapest today capturing Gyongyos, 36 miles northeast of the Hungarian capital and it is reported that the Soviet command has thrown 35 infantry divisions—up to 500,000 men—into the battle.

Reuters special correspondent in Moscow reported today that the center of the battle for Hungary is moving northeast away from Budapest. Marshal Malinovsky appears to be planning to destroy or at any rate to completely neutralize the German northeastern grouping before he launches his main attack against the Hungarian capital, he said.

Reuters added that the struggle along the Budapest-Miskolcz railway is still raging with battles going on for stations along the line.

Pravda Hits Belgium Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—The Soviet organ, Pravda, commenting on the situation in Belgium characterized the disarmament of the members of the resistance movement as "unjustified" since such an action is inappropriate at a time as long as Belgium is menaced by Germany, according to a Brussels report. Meanwhile, the chief of police of Brussels has been dismissed from his post by order of Premier Hubert Pierlot because he failed to prohibit demonstrations and public meetings.

HURLEY IS MENTIONED AS GAUSS' SUCCESSOR

Washington Circles Say He Is Fittest Person for Post In Chungking

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—While speculation is rife in Washington on the successor to Clarence Gauss in the post of the United States Ambassador to Chungking ever since President Roosevelt refused to disclose the name of the new envoy on November 17 until Chungking's agreement is received, a United Press dispatch from Washington stated that the White House circles expect that Roosevelt will nominate Major-General Patrick Hurley, the President's personal envoy who is at present staying in Chungking, to the post in question.

The selection of the Ambassador to Chungking is probably the most difficult affair in America's diplomatic appointments, the UP dispatch said, adding that some quarters contend that Hurley is the fittest person for this job. The dispatch said that this opinion was being supported also by official circles, the reasons being: first, Hurley is in good terms with Chungking circles in general and with Chiang Kai-shek in particular; secondly, his appointment will be favorably accepted by the U.S. War Department as well as by the American military circles in East Asia; thirdly, he is well versed in the particular problems of Chungking and its difficult conditions in recent days; fourthly, he has the ability to carry out the economic and industrial construction of Chungking in consultation with Donald Nelson, the President's special envoy; and fifthly, Hurley, as a military man, is well versed in military and political problems of China and the Far East.

Wedemeyer Sees Chiang

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—"Since my arrival here, I have already on several occasions met General Chi[illegible] a simple but perfect-to-be tactics to be employed against the Japanese Forces in the future," declared Major-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, new Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, in a press interview today, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Continuing, Wedemeyer said: "The anti-Axis forces in China are in an extremely difficult position, but I believe that this difficulty can be overcome. With regard to the future Japanese operations, it can be presumed that they may establish contact with the Japanese Forces in Indo-China by advancing southward from Liuchow, and also that they might attempt to occupy Kueiyang by advancing westward from the corridor of Hankow and Liuchow, and further to attack Chengtu. Topographically these two operations will meet extreme difficulties, but we must work out full measures to meet any circumstances."

MILITARY TRAINING DECIDED

Argentina to Train Both Sexes for War From Age of 12

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—Argentina is drafting plans under which the citizens of both sexes will be compelled to undergo military training beginning at the age of 12, according to a report from Buenos Aires. Training for males will continue to the age of 20, while all girls will be prepared for, and later incorporated into, various women's auxiliary services, the report added.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press dispatch quoted Juan Peron, Vice-President of Argentina, as saying: "Today, it is not a question of preparing the army for war, but preparing the nation for war. To proceed in any other manner would be to deceive ourselves."

Argentine Move Opposed

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—Democratic groups in Argentina have disapproved the Argentine Government's request for an inter-American conference, according to a Buenos Aires report. The New York Herald Tribune in this connection carried a Montevideo report stating that thousands of members of the underground democratic movement in Argentina and exiles who fled because they refused to deal with the Farrell's administration regard with extreme disapproval the possibility that the American republics will accept the recent Argentine request to convoke a Pan-American conference.

Nine Japanese Soldiers Rout Enemy Troops In Daring Surprise Attack on Garagon Isle

A death-defying unit of nine Japanese soldiers headed by Sub-Lieutenant Kanji Takagaki, operating from Macaracal Island, made a surprise attack against the enemy positions on Garagon Isle, north of Peliliu, and succeeded in routing the enemy troops who fled from the island.

Moreover, the Japanese repulsed the enemy counter-attack in a furious hand-to-hand battle and again sent the enemy fleeing from the isle. The enemy struck back again by shelling the island, but the Japanese stuck to their position until November 12 when they returned to their base. However, unaware of this fact, the enemy foolishly continued to pound the deserted isle until November 15.

The other members of the unit are Corporals Matsuo Yoshida, and Yoshio Fujikawa, Lance-Corporals Masayoshi Fujiwara, Koichi Yamamoto, U'ichi Hani and Koichi Takata, and Superior Privates Taichi Nishiyama and Saburo Inoue.

The story of the exploits of the Takagaki Raiding Unit follows:

Weather Is Stormy

The small-sized barge carrying the members of the Takagaki Raiding Unit, at 9:30 p.m. on November 8, left its mooring place at a point on the southeastern tip of Macaracal Island on its dangerous mission. The weather was stormy, but ideal for such an operation as it gave the Japanese the chance to creep up upon the foe for a surprise attack.

At 11:30, p.m. the barge reached the coral reefs at the northern part of Garagon Island. Sub-Lieutenant Takagaki slipped out of the vessel and disappeared into the darkness of the night to reconnoiter the enemy position. Soon after, he returned and after a brief but decisive conference the Japanese soldiers set out to fulfil their mission.

The first Japanese attack was made on a group of enemy troops quartered in four dwelling houses in the southeastern part of the island who were easily dealt with by the grim and determined Japanese.

Following that, the Takagaki Raiding Unit set out toward the main enemy position in the northwestern part of the island. After slipping through the cordon of enemy sentries, the Japanese carried out their surprise attack which proved successful in routing the enemy troops who rushed to the beach and, boarding the vessels lying there, fled from the island. In this attack, the Japanese captured many weapons and large quantities of provisions, clothing and wireless apparatus.

Anticipate Counter-Attack

In anticipation of a counter-attack, Sub-Lieutenant Takagaki and his men took up their position in the jungle area in the center of the island.

At dusk on November 9, the enemy troops on board many barges landed on the beach. The Japanese soldiers, employing skilful tactics, managed to lure the enemy forces to the center of the island where a fierce hand-to-hand battle was eventually fought resulting in the death of more than 10 enemy troops. Thrown into confusion by the furious fighting put up by the Japanese, the enemy again fled from the island.

Subsequently, Sub-Lieutenant Takagaki sent Lance-Corporal Takata and Superior Private Inoue to the headquarters to make a report.

On November 10, the enemy forces appeared and carried out a bombardment of the island in an attempt to smash the Japanese. Despite the intensity of the bombardment, the Takagaki Raiding Unit remained on the isle until the morning of November 12 when it returned to its base on Macaracal Island.

Unaware of the fact that the Japanese had left, the enemy continued to shell the island up to November 15.

REICH TO DEPEND SOLELY ON GERMAN-RAISED FOOD

Food Chart Drawn Up by Minister Backe Shows People Being Amply Supplied

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—The German people will rely solely on food produced on their own soil, declared Reichsminister of Food and Agriculture, Herbert Backe, at a mass meeting of German peasants held today. The gist of his speech follows:

"The supply which in past years came from regions outside of Germany has stopped, but the policy on German food supply, however, will remain in force and will be adapted to a greater extent to the new situation.

"The success of the food administration in the past five years was based on the following five facts:

1. Mobilization of the total energies of the German peasants.
2. Timely reversion from meat to vegetable diet.
3. Maintenance of the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, etc.
4. Expansion in the cultivation of oilseeds.
5. Maintenance of cow milk and dairy production.

"From 1939 till 1942, Germany's stock of cattle and pigs could be spared thanks to the successful improvement of cattle breeding in occupied regions. Meanwhile, the stock of cattle and pigs in Germany has been increased to such an extent that it reached the level of prewar days. The smaller output of fodder, however, is now necessitating its reduction in order to preserve for human consumption the required quantities of vegetable and foodstuffs. The immediate aims of the German agricultural circles are to make good the loss of the occupied regions, to extend the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables, and to maintain the present level in dairy production."

He concluded by emphasizing that the labor of peasants in Germany was a prerequisite for the achievements of the German soldiers and industrial workers.

He drew up a list of such foodstuffs for a period of four weeks which are at the disposal of an average German excluding those who are living on their products, heavy industrial workers, and soldiers:

1,250 grams of sugar or 900 grams of sugar and 750 grams of jam.
500 grams of macaroni and similar articles.
100 grams of other flour products.
187 grams of cheese.
1,000 grams of meat.
625 grams of butter.
250 grams of margarine or oil.
2,800 grams of wheat bread or 2,100 grams of wheat flour.
6,000 grams of rye bread.
12,000 grams of potatoes.
2 eggs.
10,000 grams of vegetables and fruits.
1/8 litre of skinned milk.

To this list must be added pickled herring, fish, game, poultry, and other foods according to season and available quantities.

BELGIAN CRISIS SOLVED AS AGREEMENT REACHED

Resistance Corps Agrees to Hand Over Arms to Pierlot Government as Demanded

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 19.—The Belgian Government headed by Hubert Pierlot, which some time ago returned to Brussels from its exile in England, has reached a settlement with the so-called Resistance Corps with which it has been in dispute since its return to Belgian territory. There remains the Belgian Communist Party for the Pierlot Government to come to terms before it can be hopeful that there will be the end of all forces which are agitating against it for its failure to solve the food question and other difficulties with which Belgium is confronted.

The settlement of the dispute between the Pierlot Cabinet and the Resistance Corps came on November 19, after a day during the first part of which there was every indication that the parties to the dispute would come to blows. The Pierlot Government had demanded the Resistance Corps to turn over all arms possessed by it to the authorities not later than midnight of November 18. The demand went unheeded by the Corps. The ground on which it refused to do as told by the Government was that the Corps had got its arms from the British Army through air transport.

The Corps conducted on the morning of November 19 a demonstration in protest against the Government. The demonstration, according to a Brussels dispatch, was a big affair. Men, variously estimated at between 8,000 and 10,000, among whom were many members of the Communist Party, participated in the parade. The demonstrators were unarmed, and there was no untoward event that might have given the strong force of British gendarmes which was on hand cause to interfere. As night came, the leaders of the Corps suddenly made a change of heart and at a meeting hurriedly called, adopted a resolution in favor of the surrender of the arms their organization had at its command to the military authorities. At the same time they made a request to the commander of the anti-Axis forces stationed in Belgium to take delivery of the arms.

Prime Minister Pierlot, according to a Reuter dispatch, has expressed his intention of becoming President of the Resistance Corps.

JAPANESE PLANES SEVER HUNAN-KWEICHOW LINE

Vast War Stores, Enemy Escape Cut Off by Continual Dive-Bomber Attacks

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 20.—The repeated attacks on the Hunan-Kweichow Railway by Japanese dive bomber plane units have dealt an extremely severe blow on the enemy, as the destruction of the railway line has resulted in frustrating the enemy attempt to transport war supplies and other materials stored at Kweilin and Liuchow toward Kweiyang.

The enemy seems to have first taken the materials to the neighborhood of Chinchengkiang, but as Kweilin and Liuchow fell before the goods could be removed to the north of Chinchengkiang, the Japanese Forces quickly advanced to Ishan.

Thus, the enemy, in utter confusion, rushed to the Hunan-Kweichow railway, confusing the transportation on the line. From the northwest of Ishan toward the Kweichow frontier, many trains fully loaded with troops and materials were observed.

The Japanese dive bombers started their operation and on November 17 and 18 destroyed seven trains, and also succeeded in cutting the line in the neighborhood of Chinchengkiang an important point on the line. The goods assembled at the spot were seen from the air to be of an enormous quantity. Those goods as well as the trains remaining at a standstill on the line extending 100 kilometers from Ishan to Chinchengkiang are now totally stranded.

Kweilin Losses Seen Heavy

By M. SUGAWARA
Of the Military Press Corps

KWEILIN, November 19.—The commander of the 31st Army committed suicide, the commander of the 131st Division died in battle, and many high enemy officers including division vice-commanders, brigade commanders, regimental commanders and others are included among those taken war prisoners, it was revealed by the examination of the more than 5,600 enemy bodies left and 13,100 prisoners taken in the Kweilin campaign.

These facts eloquently prove that the Chungking defense forces at Kweilin had been thoroughly smashed. The Kweilin forces under the command of General Wei Yun-sung, vice-commander of the 16th Army Corps, had consisted of the 131st Division and one battalion of the 188th Division, of the 31st Army; the 170 Division of the 46th Army; two regiments of the Kweilin Municipal district and others, totalling two divisions, one battalion and two regiments, or about 20,000 men. These defense forces were equipped with mountain guns and other heavy artillery pieces.

Although, they were strictly instructed by Chiang Kai-shek to hold Kweilin at any cost, they were thoroughly beaten. On November 10, the enemy attempted to escape from the city, as the Japanese commenced their fierce general attack. The main force under Lieutenant General Ho Wei-chen, Commander of the 31st Army, was annihilated. Realizing that he could not escape the punishment of death for giving up Kweilin, Lieutenant-General Ho Wei-chen, committed suicide in the mountain southwest of the city, on November 10.

Lieutenant-General Kwan Wei-chi, Commander of the 131st Division, and Lieutenant-General Chen Tsai-Chien, high Staff officer attached to the Fourth Army Corp Headquarters, also died in the city on November 9.

Among the numerous war prisoners taken in the Kweilin battle, it has been learned that there are included Major-General Chao Wei, Commander of the 170th Division, 46th Army, as well as three Colonels, seven Lieutenant-Colonels, eight Majors and other officers.

When the total dead of 5,600 and war prisoners numbering 13,100 are added, it becomes obvious that the Kweilin defense forces were almost annihilated.

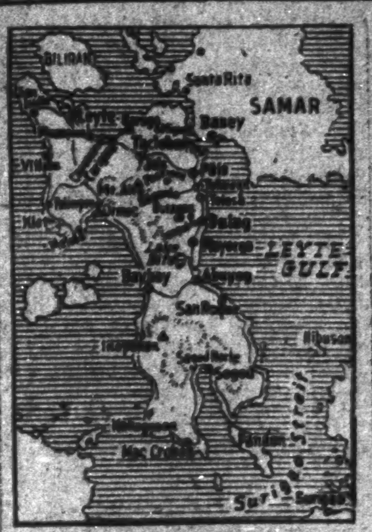
Furthermore, the Commander of the Fourth Army has already been shot to death for giving up the defense of Shangha, and the Commander of the 93rd Army also shot for withdrawing from Chuanhsien district. The commander of the 79th Army died in the area north of Chuanhsien while the Commander of the 10th Army, defending Hengyang, surrendered to the Japanese Forces. The commander of the 31st Army which was the main strength of the Kweilin defense forces committed suicide. Thus, since the beginning of the Hunan operation, the Chungking Army has lost five Army Commanders.

Hsincheng Is Occupied

By K. KATAGIRI
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN KWANGSI, November 18.—In hot pursuit of the Chungking troops who attempted to sneak through the cordon set up by the Japanese around the southwestern sector of Liuchow, crack units of the Japanese Forces in South China, yesterday, pierced the defenses of Hsincheng, 120 kilometers west of Liuchow, and completely occupied the stronghold.

War results obtained by the Japanese in the aforementioned operation include 100 enemy bodies left behind, 100 enemy troops taken prisoner, and many arms seized; namely, six trench-mortars, 200 rifles, eight machine-guns, and other weapons, and large quantities of ammunition.



JAPANESE UNITS PIERCE ENEMY LINES AT LIMON

Strong Force With 200 Light Tanks Attack U.S. Outer Encirclement on Leyte

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Japanese light tank and supply units attacked the outer position of the America encirclement at Limon, a strategic point on the Pinamopoan-Ormoc highway on Leyte Island, according to enemy field dispatches from that island reaching here today.

The American reports claimed, however, that only a few penetrated the encirclement line. The Japanese were equipped with about 200 tanks and transport vehicles, against which the American forces carried out long-range bombardment, the dispatches said. To all appearances, the Americans are attempting to encircle the Japanese at Limon to rescue comrade troops who are, in turn, being encircled by Japanese Units.

Manila Area Raided

Domei

MANILA, November 19.—About 100 enemy carrier-borne planes attacked Manila today [illegible] eral waves.

On the same day, several scores of B-24 enemy planes also raided Clark Field. A few enemy made their appearance over Lipa, Batangas Province.

The losses inflicted on the enemy by ground fire and in aerial combats are now being investigated.

U.S. Losses Revealed

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—MacArthur's Headquarters announced today the following losses for the American forces since the commencement of the Leyte operations:

Killed in action 1,143, missing 126, wounded 4,432—or a total of 5,701.

An American torpedo-boat unit patrolling in Ormoc Bay of Leyte Island encountered a Japanese torpedo-boat unit at night on October 17 and 18, and gun fire was exchanged between the two, according to the front reports of the New York Times. However, the same reports, without touching on the damage sustained by the American unit, stated that losses were inflicted on the Japanese.

NIPPON PLANES HIT 7 U.S. TRANSPORTS IN LEYTE WAR ZONE

Set Ablaze Over 5 Places at Tacloban, Burauen Air Base, Says Imperial Headquarters

The Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and other Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces blasted seven American transports, including three large-sized craft, in their attacks against a fleet of enemy transports off Tacloban, Leyte Island, on November 17 and 18, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3:30 p.m. on Monday.

In addition, Japanese Air Units also set ablaze more than five places, during the same period, when they attacked enemy supply dumps in the vicinity of the town of Tacloban and the airfield at Burauen, the Imperial Headquarters also revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. November 20

"1. The Kamikaze Special Attack Corps on November 18, attacked a fleet of enemy transports off Tacloban and sank three large-sized vessels.

"2. On November 17 and 18, our Air Units attacked a group of enemy transports off Tacloban and damaged and set ablaze four of them. They also attacked the supply dumps near the town of Tacloban as well as the airfield at Burauen, setting ablaze more than five places."

Air Battles Described

Monday's Imperial Headquarters communique revealed the war results gained by the officers and men of the Seventh and Eighth Seibu Units [illegible] Corps on November 18 in their attack on enemy transports off Tacloban, and also those scored by the Japanese Air Units that attacked the enemy transport unit as well as the enemy bases at Tacloban and Burauen on November 17 and 18. An account of the battles follows:

The seventh and eighth Seibu Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, at about 7 a.m. on November 18, caught up with an enemy convoy off Tacloban and carried out a daring concentrated assault. As a result, three large-type transports were sunk as three planes rammed themselves against each of the vessels. Another plane was ascertained to have darted onto an enemy transport, but, due to the fact that the Japanese planes directly escorting the attacking planes were then engaged in aerial combat with about 20 P-38 fighters, the result was not able to be confirmed. The escorting planes shot down two enemy planes and all returned safely.

At 7 p.m. on November 17, Units of the Imperial Air Forces attacked a group of the enemy transports in the Gulf of Leyte off Tacloban and set ablaze one large-sized craft.

Other units of the Japanese Wild Eagles, braving the inclement weather, at 8 p.m. of the same day also stormed over the supply dumps in the area near the town of Tacloban. As a result of our heavy bombing attacks, two places were set ablaze, causing large fires to start.

Another formation of the Japanese Air Forces at dusk of the same day also surprise-attacked the enemy airfield at Burauen and rained numerous bombs. Greatly hampered by the heavy clouds, the war results could not be confirmed but considerable results are believed to have been achieved.

2 Transports Blasted

A unit of our Air Force attacked two enemy transports off Tacloban in Leyte Gulf at about 4:30 p.m. on November 18, and in the fierce bombing attack ascertained definitely that the two enemy vessels began to emit white smoke. In the fight a Japanese plane was hit by enemy gunfire and blasted itself gloriously.

Another Air Unit, braving bad weather, penetrated into the sky over Tacloban on Leyte Island at about 8:30 p.m. the same day, effected a daring attack, and caused big fires at three storage dumps in the neighborhood. At the same time it carried out a violent attack on an enemy transport at anchor in Tacloban Channel and set it ablaze. After recognizing definitely that the vessel was afire, all the planes, brushing aside the attacks by enemy night fighter planes, returned to their base.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT BIG QUESTION IN BRITAIN

Symptoms of Unrest That May Grow Out of Situation Appear, News Chronicle Reports

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 19.—The unemployment problem looms as a big question in Britain after the war, according to the News Chronicle which, in its issue of November 3, discusses the future of the large number of war workers who have been discharged and who will be discharged in the near future.

The News Chronicle writes: "What does the future hold for the 1,500 men and women workers already sacked from the £1,000,000 aircraft factory in the northwest? What do the 8,500 other workers say who are to follow them next July when the Rootes Securities Ltd., managing factory for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, closes down? This is the reaction found among workers in Britain.

"One thing that is not found is despondency, although some men confess to feeling that they have been unnecessarily thrown out of work. Many others are frankly puzzled about what is going to happen next. That is why the petition to the Lord Mayor of the nearest big city asking, 'Where does our future lie,' is attracting so many signatures. Tradesmen too are worried about the reduction of their business turnover.

"The Government is urgently considering the switching over of the abundant war workers to other work of national importance. Symptomatic of unrest that may grow out of the situation if it isn't firmly handled by the government is the deputation to commands of hundreds of London aircraft workers whose particular jobs are now finishing."

In the meanwhile, the Daily Express reported on October 28 that a bill to maintain wartime wage levels for at least one year after the war with Germany and to ban strikes until Japan is defeated has been drafted by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service. The bill's aim is to prevent wholesale wage reductions and labor trouble which would follow. Permission of the National Arbitration Tribunal would be necessary before the standards could be lowered.

Discussions on the bill are going on between Bevin and the Joint Consultative Committee, representing employers and trade unions, and amendments may be made.

Arab Organizations Send Demand to F.D.R. On Jewish Question

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Four Arab political organizations as a result of a joint conference held in Cairo today dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt demanding cancellation of his statement supporting the entrance of Jews into the Palestine area according to a Cairo report. The President's declaration had caused considerable repercussion among the Arab people in various West Asiatic countries. The message said: "Since he has been elected President of the United States for the fourth time, it is asked that the President withdraw his statement, made prior to the elections, that he supports the entrance of Jews into Palestine. The Arab people will spare no money nor lives in their resistance against Zionism."

BUDAPEST BATTLE RAGING

Soviet Activity Increasing at Confluence of Danube and Drav

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—While the entire Eastern Front from Courland down to the Serbian area remained inactive, the big battle for Budapest continued to rage especially between Budapest and Miskolcz despite unfavorable weather conditions.

Though all roads were made impassable, Red Army troops exerted remarkably strong pressure to force a breakthrough to the Hungarian capital, but attacks and counter-attacks counter-balanced each other with the result that the German defense line remained unchanged.

No less important was the fighting which took place south of the main battle sector on the Danube. Following the shifting of the German bridgehead near Duna-Foldvar to the western bank of the Danube, Soviet activity increased at the sector where the Danube joins the Drav and subsequently established a bridgehead on the northern bank of the Danube near Apatin.

The Soviet bridgehead positions in that sector now project northward and, as stressed by German military quarters, offer a threat to the defense of Budapest.

ASKED TO CLARIFY STAND

F.D.R. Urged to Reveal His Attitude Toward Polish Issue

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—Polish circles in London are wondering whether the Polish problem will be able to get out of the dead alley in which it got stuck following the latest conference which Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin had in Moscow, according to a dispatch from London. In this connection, it was revealed that the spokesman of the Mikolajczyk Government has requested President Roosevelt to clarify the United States attitude toward the Polish problem. He pointed out that as the views of the Soviet Union and Great Britain are known, Roosevelt should be able to decide his attitude toward the problem which has not lost anything in importance for the Polish emigrant government in London, the dispatch added.

Agreement Set at Air Meet

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—At the International Civil Aviation Conference now in session at Chicago, representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada announced today that they had reached an agreement on all the major points involved in the establishment of a permanent international aeronautical body, according to a dispatch from Chicago reaching here today. The terms will not be announced till the agreement is drafted in a language acceptable to the three delegations, the dispatch said, adding that while the officials gave no indication as to when the draft would be submitted to the conference, it was expected that the plenary session would be called soon.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 19

The areas of greater London and Antwerp were again subjected to intensified long-range shelling.

Our troops in southeastern Holland defended the frontline area of the Meuse positions and repulsed strong British attacks against the Roermond bridgehead. On the third day of the battle at Aachen our front tenaciously withstood the enemy assaults but American divisions attacking all day long succeeded in breaking into our fighting zone at some places in Geilenkirchen. However, the bulk of their attacks was smashed by our defense fire soon after the enemy started their attacks from their positions particularly in the Wuerselen and Stolberg areas and yesterday 45 American tanks were destroyed.

In the Metz area, our garrison is holding its own while immediately south of the town our troops threw back the attacking enemy. In our positions in Lorraine, panzers and grenadiers are engaged in battle with American forces which are attacking on a wide front and in the Moerchingen area, 250 prisoners were taken in our counter-attacks. Between the Rhine-Marne Canal and Badon Villers, American regiments were halted after having made slight gains of ground. Major enemy attacks on the Burgundy Gate on both sides of Montbeliard and on the Swiss border were foiled.

The artillery fire against our fortresses in the west was intensified while the garrison of St. Nazaire repulsed an enemy thrust against its eastern front. Our bombers and battleplanes dropped numerous bombs on the enemy supply bases in the Aachen area last night and conflagrations and explosions were observed.

In central Italy, our Alpine troops threw the enemy out of a penetration area in the Gallicano Mountains. On the entire remaining front, the fighting was confined to more offensive reconnaissance and numerous prisoners were taken by our troops.

On the Balkans, Bulgarian formations launched strong attacks in the area east of Pristina-Mitrovica but they were warded off. Attacks by enemy bands in the Mostar area were foiled with severe casualties to the enemy while several enemy bands in Croatia were wiped out.

In central Hungary, the enemy also on the seventh day of the defense battle failed to achieve a breakthrough which he is aiming at with his new large-scale attacks. Soviet tank and infantry formations attacking on a wide front were repelled in heavy fighting while the penetrations east of Budapest and south of Miskolcz were sealed off at once and some 47 enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the Dukla Pass road, concentrated Soviet attacks collapsed. Against the land front of the Sworbe Peninsula, the Soviets launched an attack with superior infantry and tank forces supported by naval artillery. Our light naval forces successfully joined in the fighting and frustrated the enemy landing attempts at our eastern shore of the peninsula and fighting on the land front is still in progress.

Our U-boats sank five destroyers and two escort ships out of patrol units and submarine chaser groups.

British naval forces repeatedly captured of late German hospital ships, took the wounded German soldier-prisoners and detained the ships in Egyptian harbors for weeks. These piratical actions were crowned when British terror planes yesterday bombed, machine-gunned and sank the German hospital ship Tuebingen which was on its way from Alexandria.

Anglo-American terror planes at daylight yesterday and early in the evening continued their terror attacks against the civilian population and damage was caused to buildings in the residential quarters of Bochum, Muenster and Vienna. The destruction of 14 enemy airplanes was reported so far.

DR. BA MAW ENCOURAGES BURMA YOUTHS IN TOKYO

Confers With Navy Minister and Chief of Navy General Staff

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, now visiting in Japan, at 10 a.m. on Monday, invited about 100 Burmese students in Japan to the Peers' Club, where, following an address by Cooperation Minister U Tung Aung, he encouraged them, urging them to tighten further their determination toward smashing the United States and Britain, and also toward the construction of a Greater East Asia. His address over, refreshments were served to all present, and the Prime Minister left the Hall at 11:30 a.m.

Later, at 2 p.m. the same day, Prime Minister Ba Maw called on and conferred with Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai at the Navy Ministry, and at 2:30 p.m. he also paid a visit to and conferred with Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, at the Naval Department of the Imperial Headquarters. At night, from 6 p.m., he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Burma Society at the Peers' Club.

Present at the function were, besides the guest of honor, U Tung Aung, Minister of Cooperation, and Foreign Vice-Minister U Kyaw Nyein of Prime Minister Ba Maw's suite, and from Japanese official and civilian circles, Marquis Saburo Inoue, President of the Burma Society, General Iwane Matsui, President of the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Foreign Vice-Minister Renzo Sawada, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Shimpei Takeuchi, Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu, Vice-President of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associtaion, and about 150 other notables.

WHEAT SENT TO BOLIVIA

U.S. Ships 10,000 Tons After Argentina Reduces Export

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 19.—The United States sent a huge shipment of wheat early this week to Bolivia after Argentina had reduced the wheat shipments to that country by 60 per cent, according to a Washington dispatch.

An estimated wheat shipment of 10,000 tons was sent by the United States after Bolivia appealed for assistance in meeting her bread shortage.

In this connection, the U.S. State Department said that the action of the United States in his emergency is in accord with the spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance that prevails among the American Republics which are cooperating in the prosecution of the war. It was also stated that Bolivia announced that it will contribute as much as possible toward the economic reconstruction of Europe after the program drafted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

NELSON TALKS WITH CHIANG

Declares His Job Is to Aid Chungking in Increasing Production

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—Donald Nelson, who returned to Chungking on November 16 with a group of American production experts, yesterday held his first discussion with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek but details of the talks were not disclosed, according to a Chungking dispatch.

After the meeting Nelson declared, "My main job here is to help Chungking get bigger production from her existing industrial facilities." He said they were tackling this problem in two ways, namely through practical American production experts will work with the Chungking industrial managers in overcoming plant difficulties while at the same time some of the men who have had a part in the American Government's production program will give the Chungking Government the benefit of their experience in organization for an all-out war production.

Rios Assuming Presidency

Special to the Nippon Times

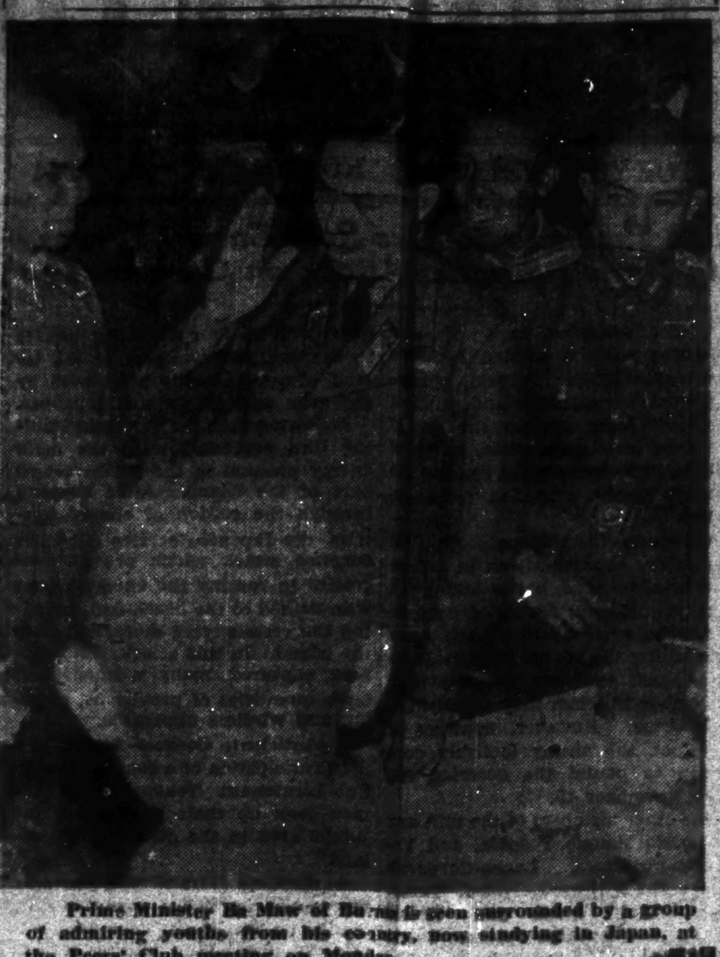
STOCKHOLM, November 19.—President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile, who was granted a leave of absence by the Chilean Congress last month to be operated on for a stomach trouble, will resume his executive powers on November 27, according to a Santiago report.

Sees Iranian Foreign Chief

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—Maximov, Soviet Minister to Teheran, visited the Iranian Foreign Office yesterday and conferred with the Iranian Foreign Minister for two hours, according to a Teheran dispatch received here.

Leader's Advice Needed



Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma is seen surrounded by a group of admiring youths from his country, now studying in Japan, at the Peers' Club meeting on Monday.

FINLAND IS BEING DRIVEN TO AN ABYSS BY SOVIETS

Martola Says Calls for Help Useless; Pressure Put on Finnish Press

Domei

BERLIN, November 19.—Dealing with the Finnish "tragedy," the Deutsche Diplomatische Korrespondenz writes that the world does not know much about the actual situation in Finland, since the entire news reporting from Finland is under Soviet control and the few reliable reports which so far have leaked through to foreign countries reveal that the Soviets have already started with the liquidation of the leading classes. The German magazine continues:

"The first list of so-called "war criminals" contains 61 names, including the country's most meritorious leaders. Field Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim, President of Finland, was compelled to betray his most intimate friends and advisers. Who will be tried by Soviet courts. The second list contains roughly 600 names and is still in preparation.

"One of the worst items in the Finnish armistice treaty is the stipulation that Finland is to pay $300,000,000 to the Soviet Union as war reparations. "In this connection, it has been revealed that the Soviet control commission has fixed the prices of the goods to be delivered by Finland to Russia in payment of reparations, at the price level of 1938, with the result that Finnish war debts will actually amount to about $900,000,000.

Despite the fact that it has undertaken the obligation not to meddle in Finland's domestic policies, the Soviets are systematically radicalizing the Finnish Left Wing parties, and furthermore, Finnish papers are not allowed to comment on these events. The editors are in constant fear of risking their life and that of their families by saying anything which might displease the Soviets."

It is learned from a reliable Finnish source that Martola, acting Finnish Foreign Minister, recently told the Swedish envoy that all hopes for cooperation with the Soviets, after a loyal fulfillment of the Soviet demands, had collapsed.

Declaring that Finland is being driven to an abyss, Martola urgently asked the Swedish diplomat to urgently call the attention of London and Washington to Finland's desperate position. Similar calls for help have been addressed to other neutral diplomats; they will be of no use, however. The Anglo-Americans will not prevent the Soviets from completing their work of destruction in Finland which is suffering the bitter fate of a nation whose leaders failed to stand their test at the critical moment.

Chungking Fapi Toboggans

Domei

LISBON, November 19.—The value of Chungking fapi (legal tender) on black market has soared up to $600 as against one American dollar, as a result of the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow into Japanese hands, according to information from Chungking. The fapi rate against one American dollar which had been around $200 for the last 10 months, started to collapse about two weeks ago and with the fall of Kweilin, the pace of its decline suddenly accelerated with the black market prices jumping from $250 to $300 at the first stage and then to 350, 410, 500, 570 up to 600 dollars, during the last five days, the final quotation being three times that of two weeks ago.

JAPANESE TROOPS AIDED BY KWANGSI INHABITANTS

Chinese Offer to Carry Supplies on Their Backs Over Muddy, Mountain Roads

By H. YOKOYAMA and M. NAKANO

Of the Military Press Corps

KWANGSI FRONT, November 17.—Over rugged terrain and through muddy roads, the Kwangsi inhabitants, once they realized the true character of the Japanese Forces, carried arms, ammunition and food on their backs in spontaneous cooperation with the Japanese when other means of transportation failed. The positive cooperation of of the Chinese people toward the Japanese troops who broke through the Kwangsi-Hunan border is deserving of special attention.

When the Japanese commenced their drive on the enemy's Fourth War Zone after plunging past the Kwangsi-Hunan border, the Chinese people resisted at first in guerilla warfare, mobilized in self-defense bodies or in the national army. However, when they perceived the rigid discipline governing the Japanese Forces and heard about the proclamation of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, the Kwangsi inhabitants came to understand the true significance of the Japanese operations. Gradually throwing down their arms, they came to organize peace maintenance corps and to show positive cooperation toward the Japanese.

The Japanese Forces marching from the vicinity of XX toward Ishan had to travel over mountainous terrain. The heavy rains had turned the roads into pools of mud, through which the men had to wade knee-deep in slime. Pack horses, loaded with supplies, slipped and crashed down the precipices. The Kwangsi Peace Maintenance Corps, on observing the difficult conditions facing the Japanese Forces, voluntarily offered to furnish coolies for the transportation of the precious supplies.

From this day on, the inhabitants in the surrounding districts came in large numbers, equipped with poles and baskets. The march over the muddy roads started under the united efforts of the Japanese soldiers and the Chinese inhabitants. If a Chinese lost his footing in the mud, the Japanese soldier gently helped him to his feet. The Chinese smiled gratefully in response and trudged onward with his heavy load. Such scenes were often witnessed.

In this manner the difficult road was conquered and the precious arms, ammunition and food safely transported on the backs of the Chinese inhabitants. Immeasurable, indeed, were the contributions of these inhabitants to the Japanese operations in this area.

Soviet Prisoners Killed

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—East of Diedenhofen, several batteries of the U.S. artillery regiment shelled the labor camp of the Soviet prisoners of war, killing 50 Russian soldiers and wounding many. They were taken to a safe place by the Germans.

ENEMY BOLSTERS FORCES FOR BURMA OPERATIONS

Mountbatten Aims to Send More Air-Borne Troops to Front; Decisive Battle Looms

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BURMA FRONT BASE, November 16.—The headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, has, from the time the rainy season was over, been doing everything within its power to bring about a development in the war situation in North Burma which would respond to the American operations for the invasion of the Philippines.

There are increasing indications that Mountbatten is pushing preparations to bolster the strength of the Indian fleet and of the land and air forces under his command.

One thing about which we must be clear if we are to assure ourselves of victory in the decisive battle which is going to be fought on this front is that there is a steady improvement in the enemy's so-called aerial task force which is based on B-29's, C-47's, and CG-4's.

As for the American 20th Bomber Command, it has been constantly strengthened since it was assigned to the continental front, with a base in the vicinity of Calcutta, in the spring of this year. An estimate puts the number of planes the command has at a little over 300.

The purpose of this command is to effect bombing attacks on Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China, and the Southern Regions for the effect they shall produce in promoting a realization of the enemy's political and strategic plans. There is another purpose. When the command is further strengthened, it will engage in carpet-bombing operations against cities and towns as proposed by its commander, Brigadier-General Curtis Lemay.

This bomber command is beginning to pay attention to the Mariana war zone. In its operations, it is chiefly using B-29's. It must be noted that the enemy is planning to use P-63's, devised for long-distance raids, in conjunction with B-29's, when they are available.

In this connection due attention must be paid to the planes which are used by the enemy for transporting troops and materials. The enemy's force of transport planes is based on C-47's and Douglas DC-4's.

The advent of the C-47 has changed the aspect of aerial warfare. This plane is partly responsible for the fact that there is no region of the world which can escape being involved in aerial warfare. Without the C-47, America could not have sent troops to the China Front. Thanks to the C-47, Chungking could send a large army to fight on the Indian Front.

The C-47 has also made possible operations by air-borne troops.

There are also Curtis C-46's and Consolidated C-87's in the enemy's air transport force. Along with these transport planes the enemy is increasing his supply of CG-4's, gliders which are towed by these transport planes.

By the use of these transport planes and gliders the enemy is planning to send more and more troops to the North Burma front. In this way, there is rapidly increasing activity in that war zone.

Enemy Intensifies Activities

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHONAN, November 17.—On October 19 when the enemy task force came to attack Car Nicobar, Japanese Fighter Plane Units repulsed the enemy after instantaneously sinking one aircraft carrier and one destroyer, and heavily damaging one battleship. And on November 3 when 11 B-29's came raiding Rangoon, and again on November 5 when some 35 B-29's penetrated into the Shonan area, the Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft batteries also frustrated the enemy attempts by furious counter-attacks.

However, with the end of the rainy season, the enemy's sea and air counter-offensive from over the Indian Ocean has come to assume such a condition that it cannot be slightened. In fact, the enemy, with India as a great military base, is frantically attempting to recapture such places as Malai and Sumatra. And with the American forces effecting a forced landing in the Philippine area, the enemy began his activities in the Indian Ocean area with an intention of disturbing the rear of the Japanese and dividing into two the Japanese fighting power in the South, acting in unison with the major operations in the Pacific.

Toward the end of October, Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the British Admiralty, declared in Parliament as follows: "Britain intends to dispatch a fleet to the Pacific area that can fully meet the Japanese Navy. And part of the British fleet, together with its auxiliary units, has already commenced a large-scale movement." Of course, his words cannot be taken at their face value, but it is obvious that a British fleet centering around a certain number of aircraft carriers and battleships has already been dispatched to East Asiatic waters.

Admiral James Somerville, former Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic Fleet, once declared: "I have detailed a large British fleet to the Pacific war zone to fight the Japanese." As a matter of fact, the British fleet under the command of Admiral Fraser, new Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic Fleet, has recently undergone battle training in the Indian Ocean. And part of it even went so far as to appear off the coast of Burma when it bombarded the Japanese coastal defense positions in the Akyab area under cover of the air force.

On the other hand, Britain has also been frantically attempting to strengthen her air force in India ever since the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, former Commander of the Anti-Axis Air Force in Europe, to the post of Commander of the Southeast Asia Air Force. Meanwhile, a British radio report stated that a large force of British planes has been sent to India. The completion of an air route linking Britain and India by the establishment of air bases in the Mediterranean area, Iraq and Iran areas was also revealed.

Britain has made frantic efforts to establish new bases in India, particularly in Eastern India, and also large-scale bases for enabling B-29 bombers to attack such places as Malai, Sumatra, Burma and Thailand. Thus, the B-29's, with Karachi as the rear base and Calcutta and Ceylon as frontal bases, are attempting to raid the Continent as well as the various southern areas. It is said that the enemy has already mustered about 400 B-29's in the Indian area.

Then, with regard to land units, side by side with augmentation of the forces on the Burma-India border, the units that had gone through special training for making forced landing are being reinforced. And these specially-trained units are looking for an opportunity of making landing operations, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lee Keith, the Commander of the British Land Forces in India, and who is said to be an expert in landing operations. It can be said that the primary commanding right of operations has now been shifted over to the British as is discernible from the above line-up of various commanders.

All in all, it is clearly discernible that the enemy is now looking for an opportune moment of carrying out a counter-offensive.

PLANS INTERNATIONAL BANK

Businessmen Conference at N.Y. Meet Backs British Proposal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 19.—Delegations of businessmen from the 52 allied and neutral countries, who are now attending the International Business Conference at Rye, New York, unanimously approved the British proposal for an international bank which would be an encouragement to sound international investment in the postwar period, according to a New York report.

Meanwhile, the Brazilian delegation at the meeting took time out to stress Brazilian-United States solidarity. The delegates said the present cooperation and understanding between the two countries would ensure a valuable exchange of business and trade viewpoints at the business conference, and expressed the hope that the meeting would help raise postwar purchasing power and living standards of all nations.

The Pan-American Union in Washington, however, failed to make any official announcement regarding the meeting. The U.S. State Department merely asserted that the American republics were still considering the British proposal and that most of the Latin American countries remained silent.

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STRENGTH OF U.S. FLEET IN PACIFIC ZONE DOUBTED

German Naval Commentator Says War Situation for Yanks Is Not Rosy

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The ability of the United States fleet to withstand the terrific assaults of the Japanese Forces was seriously questioned by Admiral Alfred Saurwaechter, German naval commentator, in a statement he made today on the war situation on Leyte Island.

Admiral Saurwaechter remarked: "The United States fleet is compelled to cross an ocean to see to it that the American troops who have been landed on Leyte Island shall have adequate protection and be properly supplied, and that the fleet is now being pounded by the Japanese Air Force.

"Should the American fleet keep away in order to avoid being attacked by the Japanese Forces, the Philippine campaign of the American forces would instantly end in failure.

"Under these circumstances, things are not rosy for the Americans.

"The purpose of the Japanese is to have the numerically superior American fleet constantly exposed to the smashing attacks of their navy, thereby to bring about a change in the relative naval power of Japan and the United States.

"The losses which have already been suffered by the American fleet are heavy and the Japanese Navy is now waiting for the day when it will smash the remnants of the American fleet."

Arresting Bulgar Witnesses

Domei

BERLIN, November 18.—Bulgarian witnesses who testified on the mass murder at Katyn and Vinnitza will be arrested as war criminals by order of the Soviet authorities and will undergo a special trial, according to a Sofia broadcast.

Zionist Leader in Cairo

Domei

BERNE, November 18.—Chaim Waitzmann, Zionist leader, has arrived in Cairo, according to a report from the Egyptian capital. Waitzmann's trip is said to be in connection with the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, and the confessions made by the perpetrators.

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Thailand
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Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Sagaing, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-... (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Tandjong-...
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
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ENEMY-OCCUPIED ITALY FACES ACUTE STARVATION

Manchoukuo Counselor States Conditions Bad Due to Black Market Prices

Domei

MANCHULI, November 19.—With black market prices rampant in anti-Axis controlled Italy, the people there are on the verge of starvation, Akio Miki, former Counselor of the Manchoukuo Legation in Italy, declared today on his arrival here yesterday en route to Hsinking. He arrived here at 8 p.m. accompanied by his family.

"The miserable condition of the Italian population who were led astray by honeyed promises of the British and Americans is far beyond the popular imagination," Mr. Miki stated. "The price of olive oil has leaped hundred times above the official rates and one liter of it costs as much as 2,000 lira. All beverages costs at least 10 times more than the controlled prices."

He pointed out that even 20 times are not considered uncommon and consequently the average inhabitants are living on the verge of starvation. On the other hand, Mr. Miki revealed that living conditions in northern Italy are on the brighter side with virtual eradication of the black market by the German Military Administration. "The momentary confusion caused by the treachery of Marshal Pietro Badoglio has completely vanished in northern Italy," he said adding that conditions can be said to be better than ever before in many respects.

Mr. Miki disclosed that where he lived, the monthly ration to the people included 150 grams of butter, 50 grams of lard, 600 grams of rice and one kilogram of macaroni. In addition, there were about 200 to 250 grams of meat per week and 250 grams of bread per day. Incidentally, he stated that in passing through Germany, he noted trains were run punctually according to schedule, and dining cars as well as sleepers were still attached and all passengers seemed unusually calm despite the war.

Cable Briefs

WANTED: LARGE SUITS

Congressman Felix Edward Hebert of Louisiana complains that due to OPA regulations, which forbid manufacturing of extra large sizes in ready-made suits, he can't buy clothes to cover his ample proportions. He recently said as much, or rather, wrote as much in the following letter to Price Administrator Chester Bowles: "I'm six feet two and weigh 210 pounds. I just can't find a suit from a store rack that fits me."

SHADY GASOLINE DEALERS

War Price Administration officials recently uncovered in New York City the largest gasoline black-market ring in the East which is believed to have profitted to the extent of millions of dollars. Out of the 28 taken into custody, 19 proprietors of filling stations have been charged with possession of stolen ration gasoline.

AUSTRALIAN COAL SHORTAGE

Acting Prime Minister Forde recently revealed to the Lower House that coal production in the last three months was over a third of a million tons below that of the same period last year. The railways, which depend on fuel from New South Wales now have less than two weeks' reserve while many gas works in several large towns will use up what they have in a week, he warned.

CIGARETTE-LESS AMERICA

A Senatorial Committee headed by James Overton will soon start investigations into the present cigarette famine in the United States, which is daily aggravating. Meantime, the navy will also go on short smoke ration as supply ships were recently forced to sail from San Francisco with their quota of cigarettes unfilled.

Back in Peking

Domei

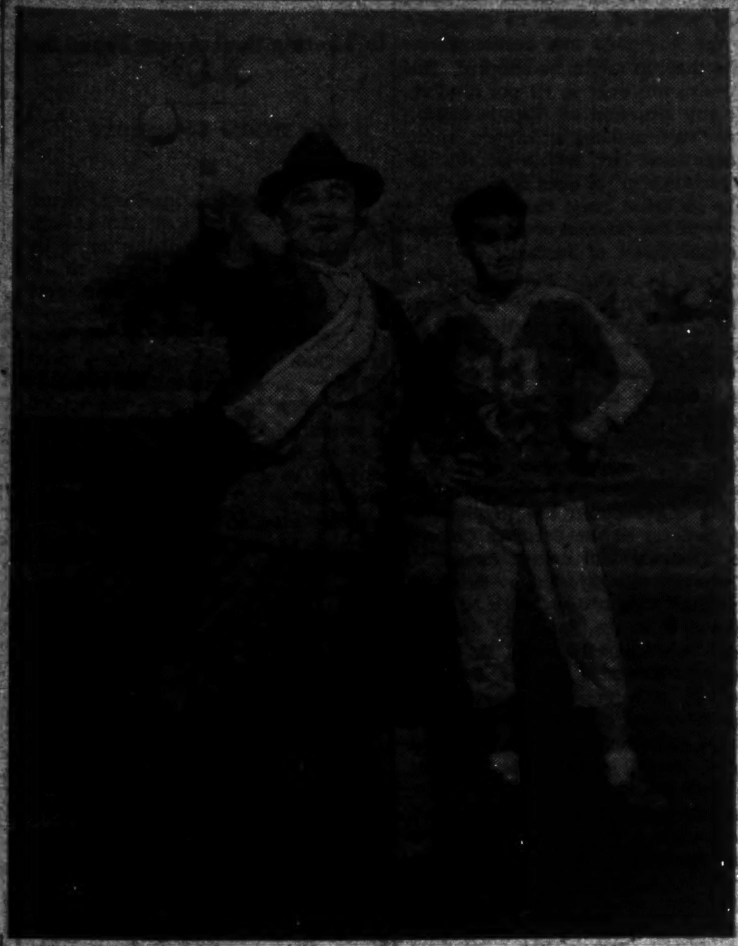
PEKING, November 18.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, this afternoon returned here by air from Nanking after a one-night stop-over at Hsuchow. On his return, the commission immediately met in an extraordinary session to hear his report. It is recalled that Mr. Wang flew to Nanking to extend condolence to the National Government over the death of President Wang Ching-wei.

Tsuchida Assumes Post

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 19.—Yutaka Tsuchida, newly appointed Japanese Minister to Shanghai, arrived here today from Peking to take up the post succeeding Uzuhiko Usami, former Minister.

Pitching the First Ball



Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas makes the opening delivery at the baseball game between the Filipino students and the Nisei Rengo-kai, held on Sunday at the Meiji Jingu ball field.

AMITY BALL GAME PLAYED

Nisels Beat Filipinos 5-2—Vargas Hurls First Ball

The amity baseball game between the Nisei Rengo Kai and the Filipino residents team played on the Meiji Jingu field on Sunday afternoon resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 5 runs to 2. Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas threw out the first ball after the completion of ceremonies in which members of the two teams took part. The Nisei team displayed more power at the bat, garnering six safeties, including a hefty double by Honda off B. Osias and Nakayama the two Filipino hurlers. Nakayama who relieved Osias in the last of the fourth inning hurled a good game and held the slugging Nisei boys runless for the remainder of the game.

For the winners, Nakahara, Wada and Yamamoto took turns on the mound and held the Filipino aggregation hitless during the entire game. The Nisei team obtained all their runs in the first three innings, scoring one marked in the initial inning and a brace of runs in the second and third innings. The losers taking advantage of a few errors on the part of the Nisei infield scored two runs in the first of the fourth when Harris and E. Vargas completed the circuit.

The teams were:

Nisei: Messrs. Uehara, Yamamoto, Nakashima, Honda, Hayashi, Yamawaki, Nagamoto, Hirota, Nakahara, Wada, Fukuda, Okita and Yamate.

Filipino residents: Messrs. Osias, Vallejo, San Victores, Lavides, E. Vargas, Sirilan, Harris, Nakayama, Concepcion, R. Vargas, Dominguez and Napa.

PUSHING ECONOMIC SETUP

Djakarta Outlines 9-Point Program To Be Effective Soon

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 20.—With additional appropriations decided by the financial authorities, more positive and effective leadership is expected to be displayed by the Inhabitants' Economic Bureau which was established last August with the aim of promoting the local population's economic activities.

The following measures are in store now and will shortly be put into practice one after another by the Bureau:

1. Formation of an advisory body composed of economic leaders.
2. Establishment of industrial promotion societies in all provinces.
3. Granting of a subsidy to inventions and study of works recognized as important war efforts.
4. Holding of courses for the bringing-up of industrial technicians.
5. Granting of a subsidy to local inhabitants entrusted with the management of farms and enemy properties.
6. Granting of a subsidy for the establishment of small-scale rubber factories.
7. Holding of training courses for leaders of cooperative societies.
8. Granting of a subsidy for extending warehouse installations.
9. Holding of exhibitions for enlightening the population about wartime economic living.

GERMAN RESERVE ARMY PLAYS VITAL WAR ROLE

The highly organized Reserve Army on the German home front is a great man-power reservoir of the armies at the various fronts, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Benary, Reich military commentator, who emphasized that the training of the men of the reserve forces is being conducted on scientific lines entirely adjusted to the grim realities of war, says a recent special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times. Lieutenant-Colonel Benary stated as follows:

The appointment of Heinrich Himmler, Reich and Prussian Home Minister, to the command of the Reserve Army and the official armaments chief has directed public attention in other countries to the German Reserve Army. The home front takes a secondary place in wartime and must perforce find its compensation in performing its allotted tasks faithfully and creditably. Rarely have these been of such multiform nature as in the present conflict. Reinforcements and supplies of weapons, ammunition and war equipment of every kind, food, building materials, vehicles, horses petrol etc. as well as reserves of man power have to be carried across continents and oceans to armies now running into the millions.

With a view to accomplishing all this successfully, Germany for the first time in history of warfare has concentrated in her Reserve Army an organization which takes the place of all former organizations which had been more or less uncoordinated. The chiefs of its central boards and the officers in command of the army corps districts work under the commander of the Reserve Army. The closest possible collaboration between battle and home fronts is essential to keep the home sources of strength in flux and to direct their currents into the proper channels of supply for the fighting lines.

Exchange of Troops

In addition, it is imperative to train reserves near the front, to improve weapons or invent new ones according to experiences recently gained in battle, and to see to it what is urgently needed reaches the troops in the shortest possible time. The best guarantee for this is the regular and continuous exchange of officers, non-commissioned officers and men between the fronts and the Reserve Army.

The prime task of the Reserve Army is the securing and training of the reserves of man power, horses and vehicles. The recruiting inspectorates of the Reserve Army must train the annual contingents of recruits whose turn has arrived to enter the services and older contingents who have not yet been with the colors. Horses and cars are requisitioned for the army. The Reserve Army boards make their decision in close collaboration with the trade and industry and do what they can to meet all reasonable requests for releasing from military service personnel who are absolutely indispensable to the civilian war effort.

The training of men in the Reserve Army is entirely adjusted to war. Battle drill or tactical training has priority. In the case of young troops elementary tactics are engaged in only to the extent of training and steeling the young recruits to the weather, crisis in defensive and offensive operations. Every moment of curtailed training is devoted to initiating the recruit in to all subtleties of modern warfare, the multiformity of weapons and new forms of fighting. This is done all the more easily since, thanks to his home and school training, not to mention that of the party, the young national socialist finds his second nature in soldierly bearing.

In view of the multiplicity of weapons and war equipments at the disposal of all arms of the services, a division must take place before actual recruiting begins. Each new recruit must be trained in the use of a certain weapon, particularly a piece of equipment such as heavy machine guns, lamp signalling apparatus, wireless etc. Each man must become an expert and, what is more, he must be able to master a hand firing weapon and be familiar with the elements of infantry fighting and air defense.

Concurrent with the training in the use of arms are terrain exercises. Training in the use of arms and terrain exercises are soon extended to training in fighting in increasingly large formations, first in their own and later in combination with other arms of the services in the vicinity of or in military camps. The recruits are trained to meet the manifold and severe demands which life in the field makes on them at all times and in all weathers. Stringent and unrelaxing are the regulations with respect to marching, digging in, vivacious tenacity in holding out, lightning assault after long weary waiting that brings about sleepiness, endurance of hunger, thirst, frost and heat according to an old motto: "Praise be to everything that makes one tough and hard."

At the same time, care is taken not to overtax the recruits' powers of endurance. Recreation is organized for them when off duty. This takes the form of singing, sports, games or leisure to be used as they like. Men, who are recovering from wounds and sickness, are prepared in a similar way for service at the fronts. They are either sent in marching battalions to their old formations or are assembled in new units.

The training of horses is directed to their use for riding or hauling without detriment to their development and without wearing them out prematurely. Besides the training of the men, the Reserve Army has countless other duties to perform such as the securing and guarding of buildings, communications, camps, supply dumps and prisoners of war, not to mention the dumping and storing of weapons, equipment and ammunition, supplied by the industries and which must be sent to the fighting lines. All this work is mainly done by the older contingents of recruits.

TOKYO PRESS FEATURES OCCUPATION OF KWEILIN

Passing of Wang Ching-wei Not Only Loss for China but All Asia, Says Asahi

The fall of Kweilin and Liuchow and the passing of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, were the main topics of editorial comment for the leading journals of Tokyo during the week ending on November 16.

Other major subjects of comment were: the general war situation in the Philippines, the Burma situation, the Fuehrer's recent address, the assassination of Lord Moyne, the fourth-term election of Roosevelt and the European war situation.

The Asahi observes that the latest operations of the Imperial Forces in China from the north to the south have culminated in the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow which have had the effect of driving the United States air force further back into the interior regions, declaring that the important enemy air bases have become our own air base from which we can launch attacks on the enemy. The journal points out the grave and disastrous effects of our victory in the Kwangsi campaign on Chungking by saying that the loss of southwestern China has cast a gloom on Chungking and an ominous shadow on the enemy's camp in general.

The Mainichi finds special significance in the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow in that they were the point of contact for the joint continental operations of the United States and Chungking forces. After pointing to the lack of cooperation between the United States and Chungking forces, the paper declares that the refusal of the former forces to come to the aid of Chungking in the latest fighting has further increased the dissatisfaction of the Chiang regime. Referring to the cause of the recent recall of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, the journal opines that Chungking will be strangled by the United States as a result of its joint action with the United States forces in China and that it is the Japanese operations that will save China from her otherwise inevitable collapse before the American aggression.

Hide Political Consequences

The Yomiuri-Hochi refers to the three main military disadvantages on the enemy camp of the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow which are admitted by the enemies themselves and at the same time declares that what is even more serious is the political consequences which they are trying to hide. The paper believes that the occupation of Kweilin together with the progress of fighting in the Philippines has ushered in the last stage in the Pacific War.

The Tokyo Shimbun points out that without the aid of the United States, the Chungking regime could never effectively oppose Japan and that without the sacrifice of Chungking, the United States could never carry out any effective operation on the Chinese mainland. The journal observes that the latest success of the Imperail Forces in occupying the Kweilin sector has actually halved China into east and west and that America's demands on Chungking for more sacrifices in men will be further increased as a result of the fall of this strategic point. The journal says that the more Chungking spills its blood the cheaper its price becomes in the eyes of the United States and the greater will be the latter's demand for more shedding of blood. The paper concludes by stressing the fact that the fall of these two cities has crushed the enemy's hope of cutting Japan's communications in the South China Sea area.

Expressing the lamentation of the Japanese nation over the death of President Wang Ching-wei, the Asahi regrets that in his passing China has lost the great creator of a new China and the unexcelled leader of national revolution, a grand patriot and an earnest pursuer of truth. The paper regards his death as a great loss not only for China but for the whole of mankind. After eulogizing his great achievements, the journal states that the Kuomintang is not a property of the late leader but a revolutionary organization created by the genius that Mr. Wang undoubtedly was and strengthened into a steel ball by his constant efforts.

The journal anticipates that the revolutionary ideals of Wang Ching-wei will be realized by his followers long after his death. The paper says that Japan has been aiding him because of his national aspirations and that for this reason our aid will never be interrupted by his passing. The paper, however, warns against the present tendency of decentralization in the matter of increased production and the maintenance of order in China and fears that the tendency may be stimulated by the passing of the leader, and advises that the existence of a strong centralized Government is essential for the regeneration of China.

The Mainichi observes that the death of Wang Ching-wei distresses not only the peoples of China and Japan but the peoples of all East Asia and that although he is dead, his ideals will continue to live and that the principle of friendship between Japan and China which he advocated throughout his life will live eternally. The paper declares that his policy of peace was not a political strategy but his fundamental conviction as the foundation for cooperation between Japan and China, the historical value of which will be realized only in the future, and that it is because of this that he upheld it almost fanatically until his very end.

The journal concludes by saying that the only way of salvation for China is to follow in his footsteps and to hold in high esteem the principles and policies bequeathed by the great leader, the object of which is to maintain friendship between Japan and China.

The Yomiuri-Hochi regrets that the great leader and patriot died in the midst of his national revolution and that the only effective way of continuing his revolutionary ideals is to win the current war against the enemy.

The Tokyo Shimbun clarifies that the spirit of Pan-Asianism upheld by the late Chinese leader was our common ideal in our communion of common blood and was indestructible and eternal. The paper has no doubt that the National Government of China will continue to observe his ideals in constructing a new united China. The paper is convinced that Japan will continue to support the followers of the late leader in their attempt to realize his ideals and to go ahead with the great work of emancipating the peoples of East Asia by waging the current war to victory, for this will be the greatest possible tribute we can pay to the spirit of the dead patriot.

The Asahi finds the fourth-term election of Roosevelt as a natural outcome in American politics and recalls that the present world conflict has been brought about by his ambitions to dominate the world and his desire to enslave the peoples of East Asia.

The Mainichi observes that no matter how many times Roosevelt may be elected President no actual effect will be felt anywhere. The paper observes that his election will be welcomed by Britain and the Soviet Union, and that Japan, too, welcomes his election, saying that he is reponsible for the war.

The Yomiuri-Hochi believes the election of Roosevelt is due to his support given to the American home front and warns the Japanese public against any optimism against the enemy's great determination to carry out their ambitions especially in view of the decisive fighting that is going on in the Gulf of Leyte.

Nango Is Proud His Son Died in Action —Says 'Private Affairs Unimportant in War'

The late Captain Shigeo Nango of the Army Air Force, for whose meritorious services a citation was issued by the Army Commander, was the third son of Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango, President of the Kodokan Judo Institute, and younger brother of Lieutenant-Commander Mochibumi Nango, who died in action in Nanchang in July, 1938.

Since July, last year, Captain Nango had been active in the New Guinea area as a fighter unit commander. In an aerial duel on January 23 of this year, over the vicinity of Buts and Wewak, he downed one P-38 and two P-40's and damaged two others.

Born in Aoyama, Tokyo, he entered the Peers' School following his graduation from the National School in Aoyama. Having completed the third grade of the secondary Course of the Peers' School, he entered the Military Academy. It is said that he purposely chose the Military Academy because both his father and brother were serving in the Navy.

Just like his late brother, Captain Nango was open-hearted and high-spirited. In the year that his brother met his death in action in Nanchang, he was graduated from the Military Academy. Gripped with the determination to revenge the death of his elder brother he started his career as an airman. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was active in various war areas, ardently serving the nation as a pilot of a fighter plane. He had accomplished outstanding exploits till he finally met a heroic death in the South.

Rear-Admiral Nango and his wife are now residing at Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku. Looking at the photographs of his two sons who met gallant death, Rear-Admiral Nango said, "I am happy that Shigeo died in action. While some of our fighting men have met death on their way to the front, my son was lucky in being able to die in action and, furthermore, he was granted great honors. I have no adequate words to express my gratitude.

"In the spirit that it is the way of the Japanese people to serve the State and give their lives for its cause," continued Rear-Admiral Nango, "the Japanese must be united into one in order to fight the war to a successful end. Private affairs are of no importance."

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Press Comments

Monday, November 20

VICTORY OF MEDICINE IN WARTIME

MAINICHI—The production of "Penicilin" by a group of Japanese medical scientists working with the Military Surgeons' School is a great triumph and achievement for the science of Japan in wartime.

This new medicine became famous the world over because it cured Prime Minister Churchill of his pneumonia in a few days. Showing a remarkable efficacy for blood-poisoning, pneumonia and purulent ailments, it is serving a very important role in Anglo-American medical circles, especially in field hospitals. In spite of desperate endeavors being made by Anglo-American medical scientists, they have not succeeded as yet in producing the medicine in large quantities.

Our present success, however, has made it possible to acquire the necessary materials easily, produce the medicine at a low cost and, therefore, turn it out on a mass production basis.

The new medicine will be used over wide areas on the Continent and in the South and North Pacific regions. The discovery of the medicine should be lauded especially for the role it will especially play in saving the lives of the officers and men fighting at the front. On our part, it is to be hoped that this medicine will be produced in large quantities and be popularized among the people on the home front.

TRADE AGREEMENT IS SET

Manchoukuo, China Aim to Speed Up Commodity Exchange

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—A basic understanding regarding the acceleration of the exchange of commodities between Manchoukuo and the National Government of China has been reached as a result of a series of conferences conducted between Tadayuki Furumi, Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo, and the authorities of the National Government of China.

In parleys held successively since November 1[illegible], efforts were [illegible] on the correction of the disparity in prices of goods due to high prices in Central China, and also on the promotion of direct trading between the two countries. The question of exchange of daily necessaries, particularly soya beans produced in Manchoukuo, and cotton thread and yarn manufactured in China, was also discussed.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1944

Indian Liberation and Anglo-American Profit

Occasionally the enemy propagandists forget to trim their statements to fit the embellishing frame through which Anglo-American actions are usually presented, and themselves make inadvertent admissions that give the lie to all their high-sounding propaganda themes.

Such is the case with a Mr. H. Fischer, one of the contributing editors to Harper's Magazine, writing in the November issue of that publication. If an Axis writer were to assert that Britain is not in India solely for India's benefit, as British propaganda has it, but that Britain maintains and intends to maintain a stranglehold on that unfortunate country for anything so sordid as a British need, it would be dismissed as so much anti-British propaganda. But Mr. Fischer, who is not attacking Britain, but arguing for continued American Lend-Lease aid to Britain after the war, and in seeming sympathetic consideration of Britain's present economic plight, states forthright:

"If Great Britain is to fight tooth and nail for export markets immediately after the war she cannot afford to let go of India. Under such circumstances pious American exhortations about Indian independence can accomplish little except progressive irritation of British public opinion. So long as India stays within Britain's political grip it remains one of Britain's best markets. The day India becomes independent, however, that market will begin to dry up both because free India would try to build up an industrial plant to supply her own consumers' demands, and because she would seek to get elsewhere the commodities she now gets from Britain."

Undoubtedly all this is very true. Under British rule for British profit, the Indians have been effectively prevented from building-up their own industrial plant to supply India's own consumer demands as well as from buying in other than British markets. Without continued exploitation of India after the war, Britain, self-admittedly bankrupt, has no hope of economic recovery. But, why should an American writer, at this moment when Britain and America's "liberator" pose is being openly questioned everywhere in the world, particularly in the supposedly liberated countries of Europe, thus openly call attention to the fact that "liberator" Britain depends for survival on the continued enslavement of one-fifth of the human race?

In the word "elsewhere" in last sentence just quoted from Mr. Fischer's article undoubtedly lies the answer. In the eagerness of the United States to get a finger in the Indian pie for herself, her writers apparently do not hesitate to expose their fellow "liberator's"—and incidentally their own—real attitude towards liberty. For them, as for the British, "liberation of the oppressed" may make a very pretty propaganda theme, but is not to be allowed to interfere anywhere, or in any way, with Anglo-American profit. America is already investing heavily in railways and other productive capital and industrial enterprises in India. American plans are already laid for capturing as large a part as possible of that vast potential market, until recently kept closed to her by Britain. Continued Lend-Lease to Britain for a few years after the war in exchange for continued British acceptance of American economic penetration into India undoubtedly looks like a good bargain to America's economic imperialists. The industrial plant to supply Indian consumer needs could then be built by American capital for American, not Indian, profit; America then becomes the "elsewhere" from which India "may seek to get the commodities she now buys from Britain."

No matter how well such a deal might suit America, and be temporarily acceptable to ruined Britain, however, it is difficult to see what advantage the Indian people could gain from thus supplementing political servitude to Britain with economic servitude to the United States. Such dual servitude could only take them further from the goal of complete liberty to which they aspire. In such circumstances "pious American exhortations about Indian independence" must be even more irritating to Indian public opinion than to British. They can only serve to convince the Indian people that for India to attain real independence India must not only arise and shake off British rule, but also resolutely reject the economic chains with which America in turn seeks to bind her, and join the now free nations of Greater East Asia in the fight to rid this region once and for all of every last trace of American as well as British exploitation, intervention and aggression.

Entangled Justice

A certain merchant in Persia was being sued, and the court handed down a verdict which was obviously unjust. Naturally the defendant complained bitterly to the judge and asked for permission to appeal the decision.

This the judge granted. "You may appeal to the Cadi," he said.

"But the Cadi is your uncle," the merchant objected.

"Then go to the Vizier," the judge suggested.

"He is your cousin."

"Well then, the Sultan."

"No," said the merchant shaking his head. "The favorite Sultana is your niece."

This angered the judge so much that he finally shouted, "Go to the devil then."

"There the relationship is even closer," answered the Persian merchant as he left in despair.

Talent

"Why is your daughter taking violin lessons? She's not at all musical."

"No, but she has such beautiful elbows."

Surprise

"I'm buying a washing machine for my wife as a birthday present."

"That will be a surprise eh?"

"You bet. She's expecting a new car."

A Year Ago Today
November 21, 1943

The Fascist Republican Party which decided to reorganize the Italian Army for the reconstruction of Italy at its general meeting at Verona on November 14, has decided to form the Black Shirt Corps as a part of the Special Infantry Units. General Filipo Diamanti has been appointed the commander of the Black Shirt Corps.

* * *

Before a mammoth crowd of Filipino music lovers at the Rizal Memorial Stadium, members of the Nippon Music Mission headed by Koscak Yamada, gave a grand opening concert as a fitting climax to the mission's Philippine visit.

* * *

It was revealed that a bomber-fighter formation of the Japanese air arm in New Guinea on November 19 raided Finschhafen and vicinity and downed 12 enemy fighter planes, instantaneously sunk four enemy vessels and seriously damaged another. All our planes returned safely.

* * *

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet in the South Pacific, suddenly carried out a change in the command of the United States Air force in the Solomon's waters. Halsey, it is reported, replaced Rear-Admiral Nathan F. Twining with Rear-Admiral Ralph F. Mitchell.

* * *

The French rebel regime decided at its urgent committee meeting to agree to the British demands regarding the Lebanese question, and after the committee meeting the following decision was announced: 1. The French committee for National Liberation will restore the Lebanese President and release the arrested Cabinet ministers. 2. The French High Commissioner for Lebanon will be recalled.

* * *

Burma observed her first People's Day holding flag-saluting ceremonies from early morning throughout the entire country and grand rallies to intensify Burma's firm determination to shoulder her part of the responsibility for the construction of Greater East Asia.

SCIENTISTS AT WORK

Important Discoveries Are Often Made Accidentally

By DR. KANEO INOUYE

There are two methods of making scientific discoveries: those which are made in the course of experiments which are conducted according to some assumed theory and those which are made accidentally as a sort of by-product during the course of study and experiments. Thus, it is possible for one to make some discovery by redoubled efforts even after having failed in the initial attempts.

Some seven or eight years ago, when medical circles in this country were obstreperously pointing out the evil effects of over-eating sugar, one of my colleagues in the Chemical and Physical Research Institute discovered that yeast was a preventive of this unsalutary effect of sugar.

Now, it was only too natural that yeast contains some ingredient that prevents the evil effects of over-eating sugar since this bacteria lives on sugar and divides it into two materials, namely, alcohol and carbonic acid. But I thought that yeast must contain some ingredient that prevents the evil effects of alcohol as well. Thus I conducted an experiment on this theory.

I gave "sake" instead of water to baby white mice. They became quite drunk and, becoming thirsty, would again drink it and then lapse into drunkenness again. After repeating this many times, they ruined their health gradually and all of them died after about three weeks. Another experiment conducted with yeast mixed in food proved that not only did these mice escape the evil effects of drinking sake but their growth was materially assisted. Further experiments on men and dogs have proved the efficacy of vitamin B2 contained in yeast in preventing the evil effects of alcohol. This is an example of making a discovery by assuming a certain hypothesis.

For many years it had been known that vitamin A was effective in assisting the metabolism of fats and vitamin B for the metabolism of carbohydrates but no one knew the nature of the substance that was necessary for the metabolism of a very important material, namely, albumen. For more than 10 years I conducted experiments on this matter. After having failed to achieve any result, I was about to give up my efforts when vitamin B6 was discovered. Regarding it as my last battle, I made another experiment, using the newly discovered vitamin. I discovered that, whereas white mice fed on food containing 70 per cent or more of albumen would die from its evil effects, if mice are given a small amount of vitamin B6, they would continue to grow without any bad effects from excess albumen. Thus, I discovered that vitamin B6 is a necessary ingredient for the metabolism of albumen.

Shortly after this discovery, a newspaper reporter called on me. He wanted to know if the announcement I was about to make before a scientific gathering concerning the result of my experiments on vitamin B6 might not be of general interest for newspaper readers. I told him that my experiments so far had been confined to white mice whose skin burns can be cured by the application of vitamin B6 but that the same vitamin may be of some value in curing the nettle-rash, since this disease is a symptom of albumen poisoning. The reporter then told me that his son had been suffering from the nettle-rash for three years and that his physician stated that the boy would not live more than seven or eight years more. He then asked me to make an injection of vitamin B6 on his boy. I had no confidence in the efficacy of the injection, but so insistent was the reporter that I consented. The boy was cured of his deadly illness within a week.

With this success as the turning point, I further discovered that vitamin B6 was efficacious in curing other similar illnesses. This is an example of how scientific discoveries were made accidentally.

Difficulties

A: "What's become of the Hiker's Club?"

B: "Oh, it's disbanded. It was getting too hard to persuade passing motorists to pick us up and give us a lift."

Vindicated

Chaplain: How could you have the heart to swindle people who trusted you?

Prisoner: But Parson, people who don't trust you can't be swindled.

Suffocated

Streetcar Conductor—This transfer has expired, madam.

Madam—Well, no wonder, with the air so bad in here.

Willing

"Have you forgotten that money I loaned you six weeks ago?"

"Not yet; give me time."

WORLD PEACE

By JAPONICUS

II. World Security Organization

At the end of the World War I the statesmen of the Allied and Associated Powers created the World Peace I under the auspices of the League of Nations. It is quite in order, therefore, that the statesmen of the Anti-Axis Powers should be now busy making plans for the World Peace II to be ushered in after their supposed final victory. The World Security Organization recently proposed at Dumbarton Oaks is one of their latest intellectual concoctions.

Language is as often employed to conceal one's thoughts and feelings as to express them. We do not know whether the Allied statesmen really intend to construct world peace or are thinking of something else. Granting, for argument's sake, that they are in this instance sincerely desiring to express their earnest aspirations for world peace, is the world peace they envisage identical with what is desired by the human family? If, again, that is admitted, are their plans adequate to build the edifice they visualize?

First of all, it is useful for us to scrutinize the mentality of the statesmen who are now planning the World Peace II, as compared with that of the builders of the World Peace I. On the whole their mentality may be regarded as similar, a matter which is not irrelevant to the fate of the World Peace II, if such is ever constructed.

During the World War I the statesmen of the Allied and Associated Powers loudly proclaimed that the Kaiser and the Prussian militarists were solely responsible for the world conflagration. They tried to immortalize their unilateral verdict by Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, and Germany was forced against her conscience and belief to sign the dictated statement that Germany and her allies were guilty. After the war fever subsided, it was made evident by a number of "color" books, Blue, White, Orange, Yellow, Red, published by the chief belligerent governments, and by a vast flood of memoirs and biographies that the war was fundamentally an outcome of the political and economic situation of the pre-War Europe and that the matter of war-guilt was not so simple. In 1931, Camille Bloch and Pierre Renouvain, two eminent French historians, sought to prove that the aforementioned article in the treaty did not mean that Germany was morally responsible but merely that it was legally liable to reparations payments. And the view, prevalent at the time of the World War I, that Germany and her allies were morally responsible was held to be unsound by persons acquainted with the facts. It has come to be recognized by impartial historians generally that all the countries contributed more or less to the underlying causes and to the immediate causes of the war. And it is generally admitted that it was this unfair and unjust verdict of the Allies coupled with political and economic sanctions imposed upon defeated Germany, that is responsible in a large measure to the outbreak of the World War II. Intelligent people everywhere are now far wiser than at the time of the World War I and know perfectly well that the causes of the present War are more deep-rooted and the matter of responsibility more complex than the Allied statesmen would have them believe. Yet the latter are repeating the same old false propaganda by proclaiming that Fascist Italy and Hitlerite Germany and militaristic Japan are solely responsible for the War. It may, indeed, be too much to expect of men like Roosevelt and Churchill the nobleness of mind to confess before God and man that their countries have been responsible. It may be a folly to expect of them the philosophic calm of Spinoza, which is evinced in his dictum: "Humanas actiones non ridere, non lugere, neque detestari, sed intelligere." But it may be pointed out that this philosophic impartiality and detachment in our judgment of the behavior of nations is a conditio sine qua non, if we are really to organize an enduring world peace.

The leading Allied statesmen seem to be more realistic in their policy than at the time of the World War I. By "realistic" we mean their concern for the political and economic advantages which they expect to derive from the War. No Woodrow Wilson can be found among them. During the last war the American President advocated "peace without victory" while America remained neutral, and even after her entry into the war, insisted that peace should be made on terms of no annexations and no punitive indemnities. He emphasized self-determination as one of the basis of the peace settlement. And in his speech of January 8, 1918, he enumerated the historic Fourteen Points. It is true that astute European statesmen found very little difficulty in bamboozling him. It is also true that the Germans who agreed to make peace in November 1918 on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points and his other speeches of the same year, justly felt themselves deceived when the final settlement was made at Versailles. It is true that the people of the world were brusquely disillusioned. However, a hope for a peaceful and better world lingered on in the newly created League of Nations which was salvaged out of the general shipwreck of Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Perhaps allied European statesmen are no better and no worse than at the time of the last war. Some might have expected that this time idealism would proceed a third time from Russia not, indeed, from the Czar but from the builders of the Communist Russia, but Stalin's statesmanship seems to be as realistic as Churchill's, if not more. There has been a decided change in American statesmanship. Franklin Roosevelt, an astute politician and a faithful disciple of Admiral Mahan, is no academic idealist like Woodrow Wilson. While America was still a neutral, he easily managed to combat the isolationist opposition forces, and virtually plunged the country into the European conflagration enacting the lease-lend and other law and by proclaiming America as "the arsenal for democracy." When one further analyzes America's political behavior after her entry into the War and various international plannings under her auspices, little room is left for doubting that the American President is out to dominate the entire world. He is as much of a realist as any of the European statesmen. His casual remark that Stalin's realism makes collaboration with him easy reveals the kind of man Roosevelt is. Thus, despite the soothing words in the "Four Freedoms" and the "Atlantic Charter," no intelligent observer can believe that the anti-Axis statesmen mean what they say. Their actual behavior betrays their high-sounding pronouncements at every point. Regarding their enemies, their attitude has been more explicit. Far from declaring no annexations and no indemnity, they bluntly announce their intention to amputate their enemies so that the latter can never rise as competitors. As for themselves, they are building up spheres of influence in as extensive an area as possible. Any child can see that a game of power politics on a gigantic scale is on the full swing.

With the foregoing background in mind, we may now cast a glance at the "Proposals" for the establishment of a general international organization which were recommended by the delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and Chungking China following the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and made public on October 9, 1944. In appearance and substance, they are the revised edition or more strictly a syllabus of the revised edition of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It may be premature at this stage to express any definite opinion upon the World Security Organization envisaged, for much depends on the details and practical working of the plan. One obscure clause might change the tenor of the whole document and a long chapter might become a dead letter. But at least what is in the mind of the draftsmen seems pretty clear.

Membership is to be confined to the so-called "peace-loving States," a Pharisaic, in a deeper sense a sacrilegious, and to a cool-headed mind, a puerile phrase. Like its Geneva prototype, it proposes to exclude, by implication, their former enemies, a fatal step, which, presages for the newly-planned organization a fate similar to that of the old League.

Its principal organs, similar to those under the League Covenant, are a General Assembly, a Security Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat. The novel feature of the proposed organization, however, is the predominant position which the Security Council occupies "in the maintenance of world peace and security." It is to consist of the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, Chungking China and, in due course, France, and of six States to be elected by the General Assembly. The General Assembly is to have the right to consider and make recommendations with regard to the general principles of cooperation and as to any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. The responsibility for the maintenance of peace rests solely on the Security Council and all the members are to obligate themselves to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council. The functions relating to international economic and social problems are allocated to the General Assembly and under its authority there is to be set up an Economic and Social Council consisting of representatives of 18 States to be elected by the General Assembly. Even in these matters the General Assembly is merely an advisory organ; it is not a superlegislature passing laws binding the member States. It is well known that tariff and immigration policies of Great Powers with vast territories often vitally affect the life of smaller nations. They might of course be discussed by the Assembly and recommendations thereon might be adopted. But they are not only to be not binding, but any situation or dispute arising from "such matters which are, under international law, within the domestic jurisdiction" of each State is carefully excluded from the jurisdiction either of the Council or of the International Court of Justice.

It will be noticed that these Proposals go much further than the League Covenant toward the realization of the "Bedlam" ideal of international sanctions. Obviously they are intended to put teeth into the decisions of the Security Council as far as possible to bite and gnaw the nation whom this august body pronounces "aggressors." The members of the organization are to place at the disposal of the Security Council the "International armed forces" to be strategically directed by the Military Staff Committee which is to be composed of the Chiefs of Staff or their representatives of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, although the questions of command are still undecided. And all the members are to undertake to make available to the Security Council armed forces, facilities and assistance, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements to be concluded, which, however, is, in each case, to be not only subject to the approval of the Security Council but to ratification by signatory States. This latter provision certainly renders the organization and efficiency of the international armed forces uncertain and fluctuating, being largely dependent upon the "climate of opinion" in each participating State. It would, however, save an awkward situation. If, for instance, America by using armed force in her dealings with one of the South or Central American republics is declared an "aggressor" by the Council, the American Senate would not unnaturally ratify any special agreement to make her own armed forces to be used against herself, thus obviating the funny situation in which American members of the international armed forces have to join in an air raid on New York or Washington.

It is generally admitted that one of the fundamental causes of the collapse of the Geneva organization was its transformation into a machinery to enforce the Versaille Treaty, and to maintain the status quo of satiated Powers like Britain and France. It is true that the drafters of the Covenant saw the necessity for international change as a condition precedent to world peace, and provided in Article 19: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of Nations treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." It is a notorious fact that in practice scant attention was paid to this rather obscure but really the basic provision of the whole Covenant aimed at world peace. The present Proposals, taken as a whole, are even more concerned with the maintenance of the status quo than with international change. While they provide with meticulous care for deciding on an "aggressor nation" and for the war-like and other operations to be mobilized against it, they contain no specific provision relating to peaceful international change. The joint economic measures by members of the organization might in some measure contribute to ameliorate the evils and injustices arising from the maintenance of the status quo, but they are relegated to sheer recommendations by the Assembly which bind no member of the organization.

The oligarchical principle of the Proposals in contrast to the more "democratic" principle of the League Covenant, in dealing with political disputes of nations, is designed, on the face of it, to be ameliorated by the presence of six non-permanent members from among the smaller nations. This step has probably been taken to allay the apprehension regarding the dominance by the Big Three, the drafters being fully aware that the presence of six satellite small Powers as well as of the countries like China and France would not seriously check the dictatorship of the Triumvirate. And the smaller Powers themselves will in view of the bitter experiences they have gone through during the present war through economic and other weapons freely utilized by America and Britain, not be foolish enough to be deluded into making their foreign and domestic policies subservient to the will of the giant Powers.

May the oligarchic principle work to enforce the alleged international peace and security, if injustices it may imply for smaller nations are to be connived at? Are all members of the Triumvirate satisfied by reason of the predominant position assigned to them? Perhaps they might be, if their position is further strengthened by the adoption of the well-known legal doctrine, "The King can do no wrong." In this connection the fact that Section C of Chapter VI is left blank with a note: "the voting procedure in the Security Council is still under consideration" seems to speak volumes. It has been reported that this was due to the divergence of views between America and Britain on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other. The former insisted on the majority principle in all matters to be taken up by the Security Council, including the determination of an aggressor nation, while the latter contended that in case the matter before the Council involved one of the Powers with a permanent seat in the Council there must be a unanimous vote. The Soviet Union perhaps realizes that although America and Britain are allied with her in their joint war against Germany, Anglo-American animosity against Communism is so deep-rooted and that there are still some twenty openly anti-Soviet nations with whom no normal diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. After the end of the war, she may have feared, the general animosity toward the Soviets might revive. If the majority principle is adopted, she might face the risk of being maneuvered to be declared "an aggressor nation" and of bearing the brunt of the "international armed forces." On the other hand, America and Britain may feel that if they concede the principle of unanimity, advocated by the Soviets, it may reveal the principle of irresponsible oligarchy too much into the open and alienate the sympathies of their satellites. More probably the astute Anglo-American politicians foresee the inevitableness of the World War III, with America and Britain in the one camp and the Soviet Union in the other. They may be confident of their political and economic resources and can calculate that the chance of their being pronounced "aggressor nations" by the Security Council is practically nil, unless, indeed, the Soviet influence dominates, in the meanwhile, the nations of Europe, Asia and the Americas. And if the war with the Soviet Union is after all inevitable, it would be more beneficial for them to have the Soviet Union officially declared an aggressor and to wage war against the latter in the name of international peace and security—Thus behind the 10 per centum failure implicit in the Rooseveltian declaration of the "90 per cent success" of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is concealed not only the possible collapse of the entire plan but ominous forebodings of the World War III.

THREE VIEWS ON DEATH

Is There a Soul Apart From the Body?

By HIDEO KISHIMOTO

II

As the attitude toward death changes so is there a similar change toward the meaning of life on earth. Physical life on earth comes to assume a wider significance than mere day to day existence. It becomes one aspect of a universal life that is eternal. The present life is looked upon as a transient existence in preparation for the next life which is immortal. It is, therefore, a training ground to test whether one is entitled to a life or immortal bliss after death. There is a more progressive view that this life, in anticipation of the eternal bliss that is to follow, is a stage where one may show his gratitude and appreciation.

Accordingly, to him who believes in immortality of the soul, a definite solution has been found to the problem of life and death. Death holds no fear for him. Not only does he emerge from the fear of death but he finds comfort and solace no matter how trying his earthly life may be. However satisfying such a view may be, one must not overlook the fact that it has a drawback. With the advance in science and learning, there is the undeniable fact that such other-worldly and future-existence theories are likely to be uprooted from their foundation.

It is getting difficult for a person with a modern training to accept in whole the view that there is a soul existing apart from the body, living in peaceful bliss in some supernatural world as heaven or paradise. As to the existence or non-existence of soul after death, a modern regards it as a problem which cannot be proven one way or other by corroborative evidence. It is probable that there are quite few people today who try at heart to believe in the traditional immortality theory but are constantly embarrassed by the doubt and uncertainty arising from the lack of evidence. Occasionally a person goes the whole length and arrives at a materialistic conclusion, that there is no life after death or existence of soul apart from one's body. He holds the view that all activity, mental and spiritual as well, ends with death.

The Third Form

There are quite a few, who, in the light of modern education, cannot sincerely believe in life after death or immortality of the soul. Does it mean then that persons of this group, depending solely on the hope of prolonging this life on earth as long as possible, must fight a losing battle against death? Logically we come next to the third form.

The third form is neither a hope for deathless old age nor is its major emphasis on immortality after death. It is an attitude which tries to find in the duration of the limited present life a philosophy which transcends the problem of life or death.

To make clear the basic mental attitude of this form, let me first examine the frame of mind of a person who faces death. When a person is fully conscious that he is dying, that he will vanish as an individual, he will look upon his surroundings with a different light. He will then concentrate his attention upon finding an element in life which will not end with his death; something that will take his place forever after he is gone. By applying his sole concern upon finding this element, he overcomes death. The desire to seal in an empty bottle his last written will as he drifts helplessly in a stormy sea and is conscious that the next wave is his last; a soldier on the front line, knowing that the next battle may be his last stand, wanting to write in his diary as much as possible concerning his detachment; the wish of a mother who has slaved all her life that her son may succeed in life, to have her son present at her death-bed; all these are illustrations of persons who seek for something which will not end with their death. It is an attempt to continue the influence of his life eternally by finding an element which is apart from one's physical life and yet closely related to it.

A Desire to Find Comfort

Thus the essence of the third view toward life and death is that in the presence of death, there arises in a person a strong desire to find comfort in something that will not end with his death. Considering this third view conceptually as an objective reality, it can be said that the general assumption is that the thing which ends with death is only the physical life of a person. All the others, his surroundings and the world in which he lives, will go on forever unrelated to his death.

As death draws near, it appears to one that everything is receding, even turning its back against him. He is reminded that he is but a stranger to his surroundings and feels as if he has been deserted, like a sick person on a roadside stared at by passers-by with none offering assistance. His surroundings do not merely continue perpetually in place of him but also turn their back upon him.

But if a person possesses in his character something immovable and solid which he had forged during his span of life, he looks upon these cold and indifferent surroundings with a new significance. If he had found something to which he is willing to sacrifice his life, that object of loyalty at least will lend toward him a helping hand. In it he finds joy and purpose of living, an eternal value which can well take the place of his physical life. To know also that this value will prosper and endure after his death will bring to him untold happiness. He then overcomes death and its attending fear. A mother, because she has given her whole life to the bringing up and education of her child, finds in her son eternity of life. An artist, who has given his heart and soul to the advancement of his art, will find in his works life which does not end. A loyal subject, who has resolved to give his life for the sake of his country, will identify his own happiness with that of the interminable prosperity of his country.

In such a manner, a person who finds in his life a specific conscious objective and whose mental attitude is accordingly defined, though conscious that death is the end of physical life, overcomes death and actually senses eternity of life. A point to be noted here is whether or not a person can find a value which does not end with his death depends solely on how he lives his present life on earth. It is not something that can be found on the spur of the moment when death threatens. Whether or not the specific objective can become something eternal depends, of course, on its nature; but more specifically it depends on its subjective element, that is to say, it depends on how deeply, energetically and sincerely an individual has made it the aim of his life. Whether or not a person has grasped the factor which promises him eternity of life, therefore, depends on whether he has been able to do so in his daily life, though, of course, it becomes clear only as one faces death.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

It is only luxury and avarice that make poverty grievous to us; for it is a very small matter that does our business; and when we have provided against cold, hunger, and thirst, all the rest is but vanity and excess.—Seneca.

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Power acquired by guilt has seldom been directed to any good end or useful purpose.—Tacitus.

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The more one speaks of himself, the less he likes to hear another talked of.—Lavater.

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The foundation of true joy is in the conscience. Seneca.

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None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.—Rochefoucauld.